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Indra Laksono

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EXAMINER

VAN HANDEL, MICHAEL P

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

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NOTIFICATION DATE DELIVERY MODE

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ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/865,136	Applicant(s) LAKSONO, INDRA	
	Examiner MICHAEL VAN HANDEL	Art Unit 2424	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 August 2009.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-63 is/are pending in the application.

 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-63 is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/04/2009 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. This action is responsive to an Amendment filed 8/04/2009. Claims **1-63** are pending. Claims **1, 2, 16, 17, 28, 37, 38, 52, 53** are amended.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments regarding claims **1, 2, 16, 28, 37, and 52**, filed 8/04/2009, have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claims **1, 16, 28, 37, and 52**, the applicant argues that Rakib et al. does not process the encoded channel data to produce generic data for each channel of the set of selected channels and further cannot combine the generic data of each channel of the set of selected channels into a stream of data. Applicant specifically argues that Rakib et al. has only two digital video tuners each for receiving a single channel, from different sources. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Rakib et al. discloses that gateway 14, has a modular construction, as

illustrated in Figure 8. Rakib et al. discloses receiving digital video channel data from both the satellite digital VOD module and the satellite video DirecTV module from a single satellite dish (p. 26, paragraphs 269, 272 & Fig. 8). As such, the examiner maintains that Rakib et al. teaches receiving, from a multimedia source, a set of selected channels as encoded channel data, the set of selected channels including a plurality of digital channels from a single source, as currently claimed. Rakib et al. further discloses digitizes the analog channels received from the HFC of Figure 4A (p. 12, paragraph 123 & Fig. 4A). This also meets the limitation of receiving, from a multimedia source, a set of selected channels as encoded channel data, the set of selected channels including a plurality of digital channels from a single source, as currently claimed.

Rakib et al. further discloses delivering requested services to all the peripherals in the customer premises seamlessly over a shared LAN, thereby eliminating the need for separate home networks (p. 12, paragraph 120 & Fig. 4). The gateway functions to tune signals from multiple external sources (Figs. 3, 4A, 4B, 8). All of the data received from the tuners is encapsulated into IP packets addressed to the network adapter of the TV on the LAN where the video channel is to be viewed (p. 12, 13, paragraphs 123-125, 130-138; p. 14, paragraphs 138-140; p. 17, 18, paragraphs 179-185; p. 21, paragraphs 219-228; & Figs. 4A, 4B). This meets the limitations of identifying "a channel of interest" and reducing "it to generic data." This also meets the limitations of combining the generic data in a data stream, where it is accessible by a client device based upon specific channel selection request, since the received content is distributed in a packet-switched IP video stream. As such, the examiner maintains that Rakib et al. meets the limitations of claims 1, 16, 28, 37, and 52, as currently claimed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims **1-63** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rakib et al.

Referring to claim **1**, Rakib et al. discloses a method for channel mixing in a multimedia system, the method comprises:

- receiving, from a multimedia source, a set of selected channels as encoded channel data, the set of selected channels including a plurality of digital channels from a single source (satellite digital video-on-demand and satellite digital DirecTV)(p. 26, paragraphs 269, 398 & Fig. 8);
- interpreting the encoded channel data to identify a channel of interest of the set of selected channels based on a specific channel selection request, wherein each channel of the set of selected channels has a data type (tunes to the selected channel)(p. 12, paragraphs 119, 122; p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126, 131; p. 17, paragraph 179; p. 20, paragraph 211; p. 21, paragraphs 221, 227; & p. 22, paragraph 233; & Fig. 4A);
- processing the encoded channel data, which includes data of the channel of interest based on the data type to produce generic data for each channel of the set of selected channels (video data is converted into IP video packets)(p. 12, 13, paragraphs 123-

125; p. 21, paragraphs 218-221, 225-227; p. 22, paragraph 237; & p. 26, paragraphs 272, 274);

- combining, by a channel mixer, the generic data of each channel of the set of selected channels into a stream of data (the IP video packets are packet switched onto the bus)(p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126 & p. 21, paragraphs 221, 228); and
- transmitting the stream of data to a plurality of client devices, wherein the channel of interest is accessible from the stream of data by a client device of the plurality of client devices based upon the specific channel selection request (client NIC determines if a packet is directed towards that client based on the previous request, and converts and receives data directed towards it)(p. 10, paragraphs 88, 89; p. 13, paragraphs 126, 127; p. 14, paragraphs 139, 140; & p. 18, paragraphs 188-191).

Referring to claims **2-4, 17, 18, 38-40, 53**, and **54**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 1, 16, 37, and 52, further comprises:

- receiving the set of selected channels by receiving packets of the encoded channel data, wherein the encoded channel data includes channel data from a plurality of tuners associated with the single source, and wherein each of the packets includes a header portion and payload portion and interpreting the encoded channel data by interpreting information of the header portion of the packets to identify individual channels of the set of selected channels (the routing process 86 examines the destination addresses in the IP packet headers and encapsulates the channel IP packet data into Ethernet packets for routing to the appropriate LAN network interface

card)(p. 13, paragraphs 125-127, 130, 131, 133; & p. 14, paragraphs 138-140; p. 17, paragraphs 167, 168; p. 18, paragraph 184; p. 21, paragraphs 221, 223; & Fig. 8).

NOTE: The USPTO considers the applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing any of the subsequent corresponding elements.

Referring to claims **5** and **41**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 2 and 38 respectively, wherein the interpreting the encoded channel data further comprises:

- identifying, based on the information of the header portion, one of the individual channels of the set of selected channels that contains a group of compressed video channels, wherein the channel of interest is within the group of compressed video channels (p. 13, paragraphs 130, 136; p. 14, paragraph 143; p. 16, paragraphs 159, 164-165; & p. 17, paragraph 165, 166); and
- isolating the channel of interest from the group of compressed video channels (subchannels associated with a VOD program are sent to various other peripherals)(p. 17, paragraph 167).

Referring to claims **6**, **19**, **42**, and **55**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 1, 16, 37, and 52, respectively, further comprises:

- receiving the set of selected channels by receiving packets of the encoded channel data, wherein the encoded channel data includes channel data from a plurality of sources, and wherein each of the packets includes a header portion and a payload portion (p. 12, paragraphs 119, 122; p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126, 131; p. 17, paragraph 179; p. 20, paragraph 211; p. 21, paragraphs 221, 227; & p. 22, paragraph 233; & Fig. 4A);

- interpreting the encoding channel data by interpreting information of the header portion of the packets to identify the type of data of each channel provided by each of the plurality of sources (p. 13, paragraph 125 & p. 17, paragraphs 166, 167); and
- determining filtering requirements to identify the channel of interest based on the type of data (p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126).

Referring to claims 7, 20, 43, and 56, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 6, 19, 42, and 55, respectively, wherein the determining the filtering requirements further comprises at least one of:

- when the type of data is multi-channel compressed video, filtering the multi-channel compressed video of the set of selected channels to produce the channel of interest (p. 17, paragraph 167);
- when the type of data is single channel compressed video, passing the single channel compressed video as the channel of interest (p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126);
- when the type of data is multi-channel digitized video data, filtering the multi-channel digitized video data of the set of selected channels to produce the channel of interest (p. 17, paragraph 167);
- when the type of data is single channel digitized video data, passing the single channel digitized video as the channel of interest (p. 13, paragraph 132);
- when the type of data is multi-channel digital audio, filtering the multi-channel digital audio of the set of selected channels to produce the channel of interest;
- when the type of data is single channel digital audio, passing the single channel digital audio as the channel of interest (p. 13, paragraph 132); and

- when the type of data is network carried data, passing the network carried data as the channel of interest (p. 19, paragraph 200).

NOTE: The USPTO considers the applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing any of the subsequent corresponding elements.

Referring to claims **8, 21, 44, and 57**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 1, 16, 37, and 52, respectively, further comprises:

- interpreting the encoded channel data to identify a series of channels of interest from the set of selected channels based on a corresponding series of channel selection requests (p. 12, paragraph 120);
- processing data of each of the series of channel of interest based on the type of channel of each of the channels of the series of channels of interest to produce a series of generic data (based on selections made by users at multiple peripherals, a variety of channel data from the various tuners is processed and compressed according to channel type and output as first a stream of PCI data, then a stream of IP data, and finally a stream of Ethernet data)(Fig. 4A); and
- converting the series of generic data into the stream of data (Fig. 4A).

Referring to claims **9, 22, 45, and 58**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 1, 16, 37, and 52, respectively, wherein the processing the data of the channel of interest further comprises at least one of:

- when the type of data is multi-channel compressed video, converting the data of the channel of interest into generic video data (p. 13, paragraph 130);

- when the type of data is single channel compressed video, converting the video data of the channel of interest into the generic video data (p. 13, paragraph 131);
- when the type of data is multi-channel digitized video data, converting the video data of the channel of interest into the generic video data (p. 13, paragraph 130);
- when the type of data is single channel digitized video data, converting the video data of the channel of interest into the generic video data (p. 13, paragraph 131);
- when the type of data is multi channel digital audio, converting the audio data of the channel of interest into generic audio data;
- when the type of data is single channel digital audio, converting the audio data of the channel of interest into the generic audio data (p. 13, paragraph 132); and
- when the type of data is network carried data, passing the network carried data as the channel of interest (p. 19, paragraph 200).

NOTE: The USPTO considers the applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing any of the subsequent corresponding elements.

Referring to claims **10, 23, 46, and 59**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 9, 22, 45, and 58, respectively, wherein the converting to the generic video data further comprises at least one of:

- converting the video data of the channel of interest into MPEG formatted video data (p. 6, paragraph 51 & p. 12, paragraphs 123, 124);
- converting the video data of the channel of interest into JPEG formatted video data (p. 6, paragraph 51);

- converting the video data of the channel of interest into M-JPEG formatted video data;
- converting the video data of the channel of interest into digital RGB video data; and
- converting the video data of the channel of interest into digital YCbCr video data.

NOTE: The USPTO considers the applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing any of the subsequent corresponding elements.

Referring to claims **11, 24, 47, and 60**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 9, 22, 45, and 58, respectively, wherein the converting to the generic audio data further comprises at least one of:

- converting the audio data of the channel of interest into MPG formatted audio data (p. 18, paragraphs 191, 192);
- converting the audio data of the channel of interest into MP3 formatted audio data; and
- converting the audio data of the channel of interest into PCM digitized audio data.

NOTE: The USPTO considers the applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing any of the subsequent corresponding elements.

Referring to claims **12 and 48**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 1 and 37, respectively, wherein the converting the generic data into a stream of data further comprises:

- determining type of data of the channel of interest (p. 12, paragraph 122); and
- converting the generic data into the stream of data based on the type of data (p. 12, 13, paragraphs 124-127).

Referring to claims **13**, **25**, **49**, and **61**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 12, 16, 48, and 52, respectively, wherein the converting the generic data further comprises at least one of:

- when the type of data is multi-channel compressed video, converting the generic video data of the channel of interest into specific video data (p. 6, paragraph 51 & p. 13, paragraph 130);
- when the type of data is single channel compressed video, converting the generic video data of the channel of interest into a specific video data (p. 6, paragraph 51 & p. 13, paragraph 131);
- when the type of data is multi-channel digitized video data, converting the generic video data of the channel of interest into the specific video data (p. 6, paragraph 51 & p. 13, paragraph 130);
- when the type of data is single channel digitized video data, converting the generic video data of the channel of interest into the specific video data (p. 6, paragraph 51 & p. 13, paragraph 131);
- when the type of data is multi-channel digital audio, converting the generic audio data of the channel of interest into specific audio data;
- when the type of data is single channel digital audio, converting the generic audio data of the channel of interest into specific audio data (p. 13, paragraph 132 & p. 18, paragraphs 191, 192); and
- when the type of data is network carried data, passing the network carried data of the channel of interest (p. 19, paragraph 200).

NOTE: The USPTO considers the applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing any of the subsequent corresponding elements.

Referring to claims **14**, **26**, **50**, and **62**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 13, 25, 49, and 61, respectively, wherein the converting the generic video data of the channel of interest into specific video data further comprises performing a motion prediction on the generic video data to produce motion prediction data; performing a discrete cosine transform on the motion prediction data to produce Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) data; quantizing the DCT data to produce quantized data; zigzag processing the quantized data to produce ZZ data; and Huffman encoding the ZZ data to produce the specific video data (p. 6, paragraph 51).

Referring to claims **15**, **27**, **51**, and **63**, Rakib et al. discloses the method/apparatus of claims 1, 16, 37, and 52, respectively, further comprises:

- determining the channel of interest is compressed among multiple compressed video channels (p. 13, paragraph 130);
- receiving a control signal indicating the type of processing of the data of the channel of interest (p. 13, paragraph 131); and
- when the control signal indicates multiple channel processing (p. 13, paragraph 131):
 - o decompressing the multiple compressed video channels to produce multiple channels (p. 16, paragraph 159);
 - o processing data of the multiple channels based on the type of channel to produce multiple generic data and converting the multiple generic data into the stream of data (p. 16, 17, paragraphs 164-167).

Referring to claim **16**, Rakib et al. discloses a method for channel mixing in a multimedia system, the method comprises:

- receiving, from a multimedia source, a set of selected channels as encoded channel data, the set of selected channels including a plurality of digital channels from a single source (satellite digital video-on-demand and satellite digital DirecTV)(p. 26, paragraphs 269, 398 & Fig. 8);
- interpreting the encoded channel data to identify a data type of a channel of interest contained within the set of selected channels based on a specific channel selection request, wherein each channel of the set of selected channels has a data type and separating the channel of interest from the set of selected channels based on the type of data (tunes to the selected channel)(p. 12, paragraphs 119, 122; p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126, 131; p. 17, paragraph 179; p. 20, paragraph 211; p. 21, paragraphs 221, 227; & p. 22, paragraph 233; & Fig. 4A);
- processing the encoded channel data and the data of the channel of interest based on the data type to produce generic data for each channel of the set of selected channels (video data is converted into IP video packets)(p. 12, 13, paragraphs 123, 124; p. 21, paragraphs 218-220, 225-227; p. 22, paragraph 237; & p. 26, paragraphs 272, 274);
and
- combining, by a channel mixer, the generic data of each channel of the set of selected channels into a stream of data (the IP video packets are packet switched onto the bus)(p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126 & p. 21, paragraphs 221, 228); and

- transmitting the stream of data to a plurality of client devices, wherein the channel of interest is accessible by a client device of the plurality of client devices based upon the specific channel selection request (client NIC determines if a packet is directed towards that client based on the previous request, and converts and receives data directed towards it)(p. 10, paragraphs 88, 89; p. 13, paragraphs 126, 127; p. 14, paragraphs 139, 140; & p. 18, paragraphs 188-191).

Referring to claim **28**, Rakib et al. discloses a channel mixer for use in a multimedia system, the channel mixer comprises:

- stream parsing module (Fig. 8) operably coupled to receive, from a multimedia source, a set of selected channels as encoded channel data, the set of selected channels including a plurality of digital channels from a single source (satellite digital video-on-demand and satellite digital DirecTV)(p. 26, paragraphs 269, 398 & Fig. 8), wherein the stream parsing module generates generic data for each channel of the set of selected channels (video data is converted into IP video packets), and identifies at least one of the channels based on a specific channel selection request (tunes to the selected channel) and data transcoding module operably coupled to combine, by a channel mixer, the generic data of the at least one channel into a stream of data having a specific data format and for transmission of the data stream to a plurality of client devices (the IP video packets are packet switched onto the bus), wherein the at least one identified channel is accessible from the data stream by a client device of the plurality of client devices based upon the specific channel selection request (multiple tuners receive multiple channels from a variety of sources according to user

selections. The video data is compressed according to a compression format, such as MPEG, and the data is then routed to the requesting user as a set of packets)(p. 12-13, paragraphs 119, 120, 123-127, 130, 131; p. 16-19, 21-23, paragraphs 159, 164-168; 170-179, 182-185, 196, 224, 232, 240, 242; & Fig. 4A).

Referring to claim **29**, Rakib et al. discloses the channel mixer of claim 20, further comprises:

- memory 129 131 135 (Fig. 4A); and
- memory controller 128 133 operably coupled to the memory, the stream parsing module and the data transcoding module, wherein the memory controller controls reading and writing of data to the memory by the stream parsing module and the data transcoding module (Fig. 4A).

Referring to claim **30**, Rakib et al. discloses the channel mixer of claim 28, wherein the stream parsing module further comprises:

- plurality of bit stream modules 378 380 372 386 388 390 392 394 396 398 400, wherein each of the plurality of bit stream modules filters the encoded channel data to produce a separate channel of interest based on a corresponding channel selection request of a plurality of channel selection requests (Fig. 8); and
- processor 128 operably coupled to the plurality of bit stream modules, wherein the processor generates generic data for each of the separate channels of interest based on type of data for each of the separate channels of interest (p. 24, paragraph 250 & Fig. 8).

Referring to claim **31**, Rakib et al. discloses the channel mixer of claim 30, wherein each of the plurality of bit stream modules further comprises an interpreter (IP Video Process 158) operably coupled to receive a plurality of packets containing the encoded channel data, wherein the interpreter interprets the packets to identify type of data for the channel of interest (p. 13, paragraph 125 & p. 17, paragraphs 166, 167), and wherein the filtering performed by each of the plurality of bit stream modules is dependent on the type of data (p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126).

Referring to claim **32**, Rakib et al. discloses the channel mixer of claim 30 further comprises an input bit bucket operably coupled to the processor and the memory controller, wherein the input bit bucket provides byte to bit conversion of data stored in the memory (p. 24, paragraph 249).

Referring to claim **33**, Rakib et al. discloses the channel mixer of claim 30 further comprises a decoder instruction packet module operably coupled to the memory controller and the transcoding module, wherein the decoder instruction packet module coordinates the pipelining of data through the transcoding module (p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126).

Referring to claim **34**, Rakib et al. discloses the channel mixer of claim 33, wherein the transcoding module further comprises:

- MPEG decoding module 352 operably coupled to the memory controller and to the decoder instruction packet module, wherein the MPEG decoding module decodes MPEG encoded video data (p. 22, paragraph 237); and
- MPEG encoding module 147 operably coupled to the memory controller and to the decoder instruction packet module, wherein the MPEG encoding module encodes generic video data into MPEG video data (Fig. 4A).

Referring to claim **35**, Rakib et al. discloses the channel mixer of claim 30 further comprises a system bus interface (host bus 156)(Fig. 4A & Fig. 8) operably coupled to the processor, wherein the system bus interface provides interfacing to at least one of: system processor and system memory.

NOTE: The USPTO considers the applicant's "at least one of" language to be anticipated by any reference containing any of the subsequent corresponding elements.

Referring to claim **36**, Rakib et al. discloses the channel mixer of claim 30 further comprises a digital to analog converter for the stream of data into analog signals (p. 5, paragraph 39).

Referring to claims **37** and **52**, Rakib et al. discloses an apparatus for channel mixing in a multimedia system, the apparatus comprises a processing module and memory operably coupled to the processing module, wherein the memory includes operational instructions that cause the processing module to:

- receive, from a multimedia source, a set of selected channels as encoded channel data, the set of selected channels including a plurality of digital channels from a single source (satellite digital video-on-demand and satellite digital DirecTV)(p. 12, paragraphs 119, 122; p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126, 131; p. 17, paragraph 179; p. 20, paragraph 211; p. 21, paragraphs 221, 227; & p. 22, paragraph 233; p. 26, paragraphs 269, 398; & Figs. 4A, 8);
- interpret the encoded channel data to identify a data type of a channel of interest of the set of selected channels based on a specific channel selection request, wherein each channel of the set of selected channels has a data type

(tunes to the selected channel)(p. 13, paragraphs 130, 136; p. 14, paragraph 143; p. 16, paragraphs 159, 164-165; & p. 17, paragraph 165, 166);

- process the encoded channel data, which includes data of the channel of interest, based on the data type of each channel to produce generic data for each channel of the set of selected channels (video data is converted into IP video packets)(p. 12, 13, paragraphs 123, 124; p. 21, paragraphs 218-220, 225-227; p. 22, paragraph 237; & p. 26, paragraphs 272, 274);
- combine, by a channel mixer, the generic data of each channel of the set of selected channels into a stream of data (the IP video packets are packet switched onto the bus)(p. 13, paragraphs 125, 126 & p. 21, paragraphs 221, 228); and
- transmit the stream of data to a plurality of client devices, wherein the channel of interest is accessible from the stream of data by a client device of the plurality of client devices based upon the specific channel selection request (client NIC determines if a packet is directed towards that client based on the previous request, and converts and receives data directed towards it)(p. 10, paragraphs 88, 89; p. 13, paragraphs 126, 127; p. 14, paragraphs 139, 140; & p. 18, paragraphs 188-191).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL VAN HANDEL whose telephone number is (571)272-5968. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:30pm Mon.-Fri..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on 571-272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael Van Handel/
Examiner, Art Unit 2424

9/06/2009

